

OBJECT TO ANNEX WITHOUT EXITS

Members of School Board Will Make Demand for New Plans.

Having been informed that the plans for the new four-room annex to the Gage school do not provide for either exits, toilet facilities, or coal bins, the Board of Education probably will register an objection with the Commissioners and insist upon a change in the plans. The board was successful in procuring exits for the Langdon Annex under similar circumstances, and will request, in view of the need for better fire protection, that no additional buildings be planned without the necessary exits and coal bins, the frequent absence of these latter being one of the objections most noted by Fire Chief Belt in his inspection.

"I cannot understand why the building department will even consider erecting a four- or six-room annex without a single exit," said a board member today. "It means that 200 children, more or less, must go through the main building in order to leave the annex, a most unsatisfactory condition. The board has nothing to do with the erection of the buildings, but we shall insist that these deficiencies shall be remedied before we signify that we are satisfied with any new building in future."

It is said that the Commissioners have assured the board that repair work on the schools will be pushed during the summer, as soon as the needed appropriations become available. Chief Belt has recommended to the Commissioners that the wooden stairways in the Kenilworth, Brookland, Eightwood, and Takoma schools be replaced with iron structures, in accordance with the fire protection policy adopted by the District and school authorities.

Chief Belt has so far inspected 137 schools, and has found need of repairs in a large majority of them.

DISCUSS CURRENCY AT SESSION TODAY

House and Senate Conference Despair of Reaching Agreement on Measures.

Whether there is to be currency legislation this session will be determined to a great extent when the Senate and House conferees on the emergency currency bills hold their first formal session today.

The outlook is regarded as gloomy for currency legislation. Senator Aldrich and Representative Vreeland have had a number of conferences, but they apparently have made little progress. Senator Aldrich has suggested a number of concessions, but they have not been adequate in Mr. Vreeland's opinion. The Aldrich bill and the Vreeland bill are so different in principle that it is difficult to find any basis for harmonizing them.

The House members are insistent that the principle of the Vreeland bill, limiting emergency circulation on commercial paper must be retained. One suggestion that has been made is to retain the principles of both bills and allow banks to avail themselves of whichever plan for the issue of emergency circulation they prefer. It also is suggested that the amount of circulation that may be issued on commercial paper be limited to \$250,000,000.

COMMITTEE WARNED AGAINST DRY LAW

Labor Leader Says Alexandria Would Get Capital's Jug Trade.

"Alexandria would be a good place for the retail and wholesale liquor business if you gentlemen wanted to let the Sine prohibition bill for the District of Columbia. It costs only 5 cents to go there on the boat."

This was the warning brought to the House District Committee in its last hearing to lay on prohibition by Samuel De Nedros, secretary of the Central Labor Union. He explained that he appeared before the committee to plead for no special interests and to argue for no individual in the liquor business. What he wanted the committee to know was that organized labor wishes no change in the liquor laws of the District.

Referring to the claim that prohibition cannot prohibit, as he put it, he said: "I want to tell you that I have been to Maine, and I know that there is no real prohibition there. I have sat in a hotel on the street with the street, with the electric lights turned on and I have been drinking at a great rate right up there in the State of Maine. I have been in the State of Maine, and all prohibition has done there was to compel the express companies to increase their clerical force to handle the big trade in jugs."

Today was the last hearing set aside on prohibition. The committee has made up its mind not to report the bill.

ELKS TO OCCUPY NEW HOME TONIGHT

The Washington Lodge of Elks will begin this evening by occupying the new temple on H street northwest between 9th and 10th streets. Thus far the new building has only been used for the bi-monthly meetings of the local lodge, but announcement was made today that in the future the Elks will use the building for both lodge and club purposes, and it will be open every day and evening in the year.

Fred J. Mersheimer, chairman of the executive committee of the coming barn festival at Benning, on June 16-18, announced this morning that all future committee meetings will be held at the new home on H street.

A MOONLIGHT SAIL.

Preliminary announcement is made of a moonlight sail of the Young M.M.'s Christian Association and Christian Endeavor Societies on Tuesday evening, June 16. Music by the Association Orchestra, the Association Mandolin Club, and perhaps by the Association Male Quartet. Percy Foster will have charge of the singing features on the trip. The proceeds will be donated to the Southeast Boys' Club.

THE WRONG SHOP.

A bald-headed man went into a barber shop, plumped himself down in a chair and said: "Hair-cut."

The barber looked at him a moment, and replied: "Why, man, you don't need a hair-cut. What you want is a shine."—Exchange.

Want Commissioner Morrow Out of the Brennan Case

(Continued from First Page.)

from further consideration of the case, Mr. Douglas said: "Gentlemen of the board, in the discharge of my duty to my clients here, the Beall Construction Company and the Brennan Construction Company, it becomes necessary for me to challenge the qualifications of the Engineer Commissioner to sit as one of the judges in the investigation of these charges."

"In doing so, I make no reflection whatever upon the integrity of the Engineer Commissioner—that goes without saying. In the criticism that we have heretofore passed upon him, we did so reluctantly and at that time without intending to cast the slightest aspersion upon the good faith or upon the good motives that actuated the Engineer Commissioner."

In the first place, the Engineer Department of the District Government is under investigation; to a degree it might be said to be "under fire." It is being subjected to the investigating probe of the whole Board of Commissioners; and I think, in his mistaken zeal, the Engineer Commissioner has taken the wrong road here. He has assured to be the defender of the department over which he presides; that is, in motive, not in fact. He has taken the wrong road to be commended and always commendable, but the Engineer Department did not need any defender. It was sitting as a board of investigation, a champion or a defender. If it needed a defender it should come from some other source, and not from one of the judges.

Throughout this investigation it has been perfectly obvious that the Engineer Commissioner is in the attitude of a defender. Over and over again we have heard the spectacle of one of the judges, sitting in the trial of the proceedings, testifying in piecemeal here and there, at different points in the record, in answer to various statements made by various witnesses.

It is perfectly obvious that this hearing cannot go forward with the completeness that the public conscience demands without the Engineer Commissioner himself testifying.

Chief Belt has recommended to the Commissioners that the wooden stairways in the Kenilworth, Brookland, Eightwood, and Takoma schools be replaced with iron structures, in accordance with the fire protection policy adopted by the District and school authorities.

Questions Raised.

"If you take the record from its inception down to the present time, and you take the questions asked by the Engineer Commissioner and even the questions asked by the Board of Commissioners, and you take the questions of the questions and closed your eyes to the question as to who was propounding these questions, I submit, you would assume they were the questions of a partisan attorney not only for the Engineer Department generally, but for the particular man charged here, Mr. Ferguson."

"If that is the attitude of the Engineer Commissioner, I submit he is disqualified from sitting in judgment upon this case, and no valid argument can be made by the Commissioners will meet the expectations of the public."

Further, it has been developed here beyond doubt that whether there is favoritism in the Engineer Department, discrimination and unjust discrimination against the Brennan Construction Company, or not, that there has been remarkable and marked evidence that seems to at least justify that charge in the representation of the Brennan Construction Company, and the Engineer Commissioner himself. Not that he would be conscious of doing so, but it has been developed here beyond doubt that he does not see fit to control himself in making those announcements, even while we were in the progress of carrying through these proceedings.

Thinks Facts Established.

"Furthermore, his conduct toward the other officers of the Brennan Construction Company develops that fact beyond any sort of doubt. Mr. Davis, the engineer of the Brennan Construction Company, had not been on the stand half an hour before the Engineer Commissioner was charging him with deliberately quibbling with the Commissioners."

"We let that pass, and when Mr. Johnson, the superintendent, was put upon the witness stand, he charged him with deliberately—mark the words—trying to deceive the Commissioners."

"Then, yesterday afternoon when Mr. Smith was on the stand, the Engineer Commissioner, sitting as one of the judges here, he denounced Brennan as a liar, and directed it to be recorded in the minutes of these proceedings."

"In view of these facts, we submit he is not in the position or mental condition that will enable him to pass without bias upon the case presented here. I make no reflection upon Major Morrow. I think if this matter were presented to the courts, it would be a case, and it appeared that there was hostility between the judge who was to try the case and the plaintiff or defendant, it would be inadvisable that hostility or feeling of enmity might be the judge would not sit in the trial, and I believe when this matter is presented to the Commissioners Morrow, without intending the slightest offense, he will see the propriety and the force and the position we here take, and we are compelled to take it because of the discharge of the duty which is incumbent upon us here."

Willing to Continue.

"We are perfectly willing to go forward with this investigation with the other two Commissioners sitting. If the Commissioners cannot see their way clear to do that, then we suggest the propriety of the Commissioners requesting the President of the United States to appoint an investigator to investigate these departments or this particular department, so that it cannot hereafter be said that, through favoritism, or through bias or prejudice, this investigation did not go to the uttermost limit that it could be carried."

"We say it openly and we say it deliberately, that we do not see that this investigation has been carried forward by the Engineer Commissioner or by his department with the thoroughness and the clarity with which it should have been done."

Doesn't Like Position.

"You will remember it has been referred to more than once that I had made the charge here on behalf of the Brennan Construction Company, and stated that we would furnish a list of witnesses for the purpose of enabling him to produce charges to the bottom. I do not know why it has been so many times quoted, unless the suggestion was intended to be made that the burden of proof was upon the shoulders of the attorneys for the Brennan Construction Company. It was not our purpose when we furnished the list of those witnesses to assume the role of an examiner and cross-examiner as to charges that Brennan had not preferred."

"I would have you bear in mind that in our charges of favoritism, especially favoritism in the award of this contract of May 18, 1935, and charge of favoritism as to the awarding of the first street paving contract, we made no charges at that time without intending to cast the slightest aspersion upon the good faith or upon the good motives that actuated the Engineer Commissioner."

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WASHINGTON BIBLE TO COST \$4,000

Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association Discusses Improvements to Home.

In the home where once the "Father of his Country" lived twenty-five women are today gathered to perpetuate and keep green his illustrious memory. The vice regents of the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union under the leadership of Mrs. J. V. Townsend are meeting at Mt. Vernon to discuss improvements for the house and grounds.

Perhaps most important of the projects considered is the purchase by the organization of the Bible of Mrs. Mary Washington. This Bible is the property of George Thomas and is believed to be the actual copy used by Mrs. Washington. The price of this work will be about \$4,000, and the bulk of the expense attendant upon its purchase will be borne by the ladies of the organization.

Prayer Book Is Bought. Second only in value to this book is the prayerbook used twice daily by Mrs. Martha Washington. This book has already been purchased by the women of the organization, and is believed to have cost nearly as much as the historic Bible.

The home of George Washington is now decorated by a new portrait, which hangs in the banquet hall. This portrait was secured for the women of the society by Mr. Austin, the American consul to Glasgow, Scotland. The expenses incident to its transportation to this country were borne by the members of the committee for the examination of relics. This picture was hung at the opening of present session. It is a portrait of George Washington as a young man, and a colonel in the British army.

Quaint History of Picture.

There is a quaint history connected with this picture. It is said that it was taken by Governor Dinwiddie, provincial governor of Virginia, while Washington was serving the British forces. When George Washington joined the ranks of the "rebels" the picture was sent away and was finally located in Glasgow under the name of the "Unknown." It was loaned to the ladies who have made a life work of preserving and beautifying Washington's home, by the authorities at Glasgow.

It was decided by the members of the association today to rebuild and restore the old brick wall screening the kitchen and other outbuildings from Washington's home. Estimates for this work will be presented in the near future. The society before adjourning today tendered a vote of thanks to the authorities for the presentation of the prayer book and the picture of George Washington which have been secured.

The business meeting adjourned at noon today to convene later this afternoon.

Today's Vital Records.

Births.
Ephraim and Sarah Reznick; boy.
Henry J. and Beulah Tippett; girl.
John and Carrie B. Knapp; boy.
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Silas and Mary E. Hopping; boy.
Carl A. and Emma Ferguson; boy.
Oscar and Sara V. Wenderoth; girl.
Alfred and Johanna Jeffery; boy.
Frank and Sallie Tuck; girl.
John C. and Hattie Smith; boy.
De Witt and Ida Smith; girl.
Henry and Emily Milton; girl.
William E. and Sadie R. Brown; boy.
Nicholas E. and Clara V. Witten; boy.

Marriage Licenses.

Arthur E. Hodgson, New Haven, Conn., and Emeline P. Countryman, Washington, D.C.
George Strauss and Annie L. Schaaf, Baltimore, Md.
James J. Burke and Elizabeth Halloran, Richmond, Va.
Frank J. Dorr and Margaret Regen, Washington.
Robert J. Tippett and Kate T. Robertson, Washington.
Frank J. Dorr and Margaret Regen, Washington.
William G. Herndon, Fredericksburg, Va., and Elizabeth S. Mootz, Washington.
Claude A. Storker and Matalie B. Smith, Washington.
William A. Gray and Lillian G. Harding, Washington.
Robert J. Tippett and Mary L. Matthews, Washington.
Jordan Putnam and Grace E. Griffith, Washington.
Franklin A. Mangum and Annie Hayes, Richards Station, Md.
James N. England, Culpeper, Va., and Charlotte Leonard, Washington.

Deaths.

Walter M. Ingram, 25 years, 33 T street northwest.

A JUDICIAL START.

"I suppose you are ready to contend that your family dates back to before the deluge?"

"No, I'm not. That gang was so bad it had to be drowned out. Our people were satisfied to start in after things settled down and civilization began to take root."—Exchange.

Beauty's Aid

Woman may improve her complexion, keep her face free from pimples and humors; brighten her eyes and purify the blood by the occasional use of

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

MAURER'S

BEBUG MOTH ANT AND FLEA POWDER IN BOTTLES ONLY 25c. ALL DRUGGISTS

TELEPOST

Times Want Ads Bring Results.

Lilley Charges Are False, Claim Made by Committee

(Continued from First Page.)

ing charges of corruption of Congress by bribes and campaign contributions from the Electric Boat Company, the report says:

The avowed motive for this investigation assigned the committee on the part of this House and the exposure of the alleged corrupt practices of a corporation enjoying and still seeking Government contracts.

This motive was expressed before the committee on Rules in these words of Mr. Lilley: "This Electric Boat Company has been a stench in the nostrils of the country for years, and in my opinion, it has done more to corrupt legislation than all the other corporations on earth. I think the membership of this House is of the very highest quality, and that they are the best men, usually, from the districts from which they come, but with a flood of such stench, it would be strange if there were not some sheep in it that had the footrot or scabies." The evidence has demonstrated that the avowed motive was neither well grounded nor sincere, and that certain secondary and ulterior purposes certain and ulterior purposes were the real motive for the investigation.

Toward the close of the hearings before this committee Mr. Lilley testified that if the naval appropriation bill of this session as agreed on in committee contained the provision that Mr. Lilley showed that before introducing his resolution, but after the naval bill had been agreed on, the committee had amended that the clause relating to the purchase of submarines should provide for his committee of open competition, he would not offer the resolution. This contrast between the motive announced by Mr. Lilley in his first appearance before the committee on Rules and the purpose disclosed by his course during the investigation and by his final evidence before this committee, must be borne constantly in mind by one who tries to understand Mr. Lilley's attitude toward the House and interpret correctly the voluminous evidence taken by this committee.

Expected to Be Chairman.

In another place, the report says: "Mr. Lilley's singular attitude toward the investigation which his charges had instituted, his somewhat incoherent and irrelevant statements to the committee and his unwillingness to give to the committee those facts on which his charges were based and which they thought he ought to be quick to impart, puzzled the committee more at the time than they would have done had the committee known what the evidence subsequently disclosed, that Mr. Lilley expected, when he introduced his resolution, to be made chairman of the investigating committee, with power to employ witnesses and conduct the proceedings, and thus be relieved of the necessity of either disavowing or making good his charges against his colleagues. The appointment of this committee, however, relieved Mr. Lilley of the responsibility for the conduct of the investigation, and simply left to him the duty of communicating to the committee the information."

No one of the three statements made by Mr. Lilley, one before the committee on Rules and two before this committee, was made under oath. Attention has been called to the peculiar wording of his resolution, which contains no charges against members and no charges of corruption against anyone. His charges were made in his statement and responses before the committee on Rules and the Washington Post article, which was made part of his case. This method of making his charges is very significant, in view of his disclaimer of those charges when called upon to testify before this committee. It is a grave and solemn responsibility which a member of the House of Representatives assumes in making public charges, accusations, or insinuations affecting directly or indirectly, the honor, integrity, or good name of his fellow members.

Action Grave Matter.

"In the opinion of this committee a member who feels called upon to make such charges, accusations, or insinuations should embody them formally in his resolution of inquiry, or should state them openly upon the floor of the House upon his responsibility as a member."

Of Mr. Lilley's conduct, the report, after finding all his charges false, says: "The pending inquiry of this committee touches legislation. It seems, therefore, to us that the conduct of Mr. Lilley relating to these matters might be proper for investigation, and that he of all persons insisting upon an investigation into the acts of others should not seek immunity for his own. It appears that he had been in correspondence with some officials of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company touching the matter, and that the company had inaugurated a 'Propaganda' to influence members, we desired that correspondence or copies thereof be published in his home town, and in which he or members of his family are financially interested, published articles making very serious charges against members of the House in matters affecting or likely to affect legislation. It appeared in a newspaper that that newspaper had no Washington correspondent and that Mr. Lilley had addressed at least one letter to the editor thereof. We desired a copy of that letter published in his home town, and in which he or members of his family are financially interested, published articles making very serious charges against members of the House in matters affecting or likely to affect legislation. It appeared in a newspaper that that newspaper had no Washington correspondent and that Mr. Lilley had addressed at least one letter to the editor thereof. We desired a copy of that letter published in his home town, and in which he or members of his family are financially interested, published articles making very serious charges against members of the House in matters affecting or likely to affect legislation. It appeared in a newspaper that that newspaper had no Washington correspondent and that Mr. Lilley had addressed at least one letter to the editor thereof. 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